

NEW OFFER BY GERMANY THROUGH U. S.; BERLIN CABINET LIKELY TO COLLAPSE

To-Night's Weather—CLEARING.

To-Morrow's Weather—FAIR.

THE
EVENING
WORLD

WALL ST. TABLES.
LATEST
EXTRA

The

Evening

World.

WALL ST. TABLES.
LATEST
EXTRA
THE
EVENING
WORLD

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE THREE CENTS

DELANEY WILL NOT GIVE UP TO MILLER'S TRANSIT BOARD; HOLDS ON TO OFFICIAL DATA

Will Not Yield Papers Until
Courts Decide on Legality
of New Appointments.

DELANEY'S ORDER OBEYED

Governor's Action in Super-
seding City Control Held by
Mayor Unconstitutional.

The city's fight with the Miller Transit Commission, which was inaugurated by Corporation Counsel O'Brien, is on in earnest, according to a statement made to-day by Deputy Transit Commissioner Daniel J. Ryan, speaking for his chief, John F. Delaney, who was out of the city.

Mr. Ryan said: "Commissioner Delaney will comply with the suggestions in Corporation Counsel O'Brien's letter and all contracts and other legal and official data in possession of the Transit Commission will be retained by Commissioner Delaney until the legal questions involved shall be adjudicated by the courts."

This is a retaliatory day for the old Public Service Commission and in the public hearing room of its headquarters at No. 49 Lafayette Street the farewell exercises were conducted. Chairman Alfred M. Barrett officiated, and with him in words of thanks and farewell to the Commission staff were Deputy Commissioners Morgan T. Donnelly and Charles V. Halley Jr.

This was one indication that the old Commission would go out of existence on Monday. Another lay in the fact that the payroll of the department have been certified to the State Civil Service Commission to April 25, Monday.

The letter which Mr. O'Brien wrote to Mr. Delaney in opening the war on the Miller Transit Commission said in part:

"As you know a bill has passed the Legislature and received the sanction of the Governor purporting to appoint a Transit Commission with jurisdiction over the matters and things concerning which you have acted in the past. This Transit Commission is, apparently, made your official successor and undoubtedly upon the appointment of the commission by the Governor, demand will be made upon you for the books, papers, records, documents, muniments of title and other property of the City of New York or relating to the traction com-

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Advertising Copy
Earlier Than Usual

On Account of the
Daylight Saving
which goes into effect
To-Morrow Morning
Classified
Advertising Copy
for the
Sunday World
Must Be In
The World Office To-Day
One Hour Earlier
Than Last Saturday

HOME BREW, KICKLESS, BLOWS UP IN COURT

Counsel Was Displaying It as
Pussycat Stuff When—
Bang!

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 23.—While defending Richard Coppermith in court on a charge of manufacturing home brew, R. F. Enders picked up a bottle as he questioned a witness.

"Would you call this?" began the attorney.

He was interrupted by a loud report. Flying glass from the bottle cut an artery in his wrist and broke a lens of his glasses.

The defense had entered the trial with the contention that the beverage did not contain enough "kick" to come within the State bone-dry law.

10 MORE VICTIMS SUFFERING FROM N. J. POISON GAS

Man Who Sounded Alarm in Bound
Brook Dies From Leaking
Fumes.

Ten victims of the leak of phosgene gas from the big tank of Hemingway & Co., near Bound Brook, N. J., yesterday, were suffering to-day from acute bronchial affections. One man, Earl Fullman, died late yesterday. The others are expected to recover, though it is said they will be in danger of tubercular developments for several months.

Besides Fullman those who suffered from the gas are Dr. J. T. Leahy, plant physician; Dr. Benjamin Borow, his assistant; Harold Saunders, former chief chemist at the Hemingway plant; Michael Pascall, driver for Saunders; Peter Widel and John Hegeny, who were working at the big tank when the leak was discovered; Charles Jansen; City Patrolman Charles Bohler, who came to the assistance of plant physicians; Peter Koechlin and Edward Novak. All except three are employees of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, which purchased all the property of Hemingway & Co. except the gas tank.

Dr. Leahy to-day attributed the death of Fullman and the injury of several others to an open door of the emergency room where he and Dr. Borow were working on the victims. Jensen, who had been out looking for Widel, entered the emergency room and forgot to close the door, according to Dr. Leahy. Though the emergency room is 300 feet from the tank, a sudden shift of wind filled it with the poisonous fumes and six men were overcome. They were loaded in an automobile and taken to places of safety.

Fullman, who had been resuscitated after his first heavy dose of gas at the tank, was one of those overcome in the emergency room. He died later at the Somerset Hospital.

Fullman had turned in the first call for medical aid and the first warning, Dr. Leahy said. As soon as he escaped from the gas area Fullman called the telephone operator and told her to notify Dr. Leahy, though at that time he was so badly burned he could hardly talk.

WARD LINER IN DISTRESS.

Tug Sent to the Farnam, Asking
Aid Off Florida Coast.

The Ward Line freight steamer Farnam was reported early to-day, by wireless, in distress four miles southeast of Seagraves Light on the southern Florida coast. The radio message stated the steamer had boiler trouble. A tug went to her assistance from Key West. The Farnam, which left Southampton for New Orleans March 1 had previously put in at Bermuda for repairs.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN 38 N. Y. CITIES IS ON TO-MORROW

So Turn Your Clocks Ahead an
Hour To-Night, and Don't
Miss Train.

COURTS ON NEW TIME.

Railroads on Old Standard,
but Commuters' Trains Will
Run on Revised Rule.

To-night is the night to turn the clock one hour ahead. Those who do it before going to bed will wake up to-morrow morning in accordance with the daylight saving system which has been adopted by New York City and many other New York cities and towns, as well as in the commuting distance towns of New Jersey and Connecticut.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville, Pittsburgh and other Western cities have already turned their clocks ahead. And bills are pending in Congress to make daylight saving uniform in the Middle and Eastern States.

The official hour for the beginning of daylight saving here is 2 A. M. to-morrow, when the municipal clocks will be turned. Private clocks will be turned ahead at various bedtimes.

Railroad clocks will continue to show standard Eastern time, but train schedules for commuters will be arranged in conformity with daylight saving.

Following is a list of the New York cities that have adopted daylight saving: New York, Buffalo, Amsterdam, Albany, Watervliet, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Oswego, Newburgh, Rochelle, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Glen Cove, Kingston, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hudson, Troy, Cohoes, Schenectady, Corland, Lackawanna, Schenectady, Saratoga Springs, Mechanicville, Watertown, Geneva, Tonawanda, North Tonawanda, Green Island, Plattsburgh, South Nyack and Utica.

Attorney General Newton, at Albany, has given notice that all courts and public offices in cities where daylight saving has been adopted will conform to the new schedules.

BELGIAN PAPERS STOLEN ON STEAMER

Addressed to Ambassador at Wash-
ington—Disappeared From Ship's
Strong Box.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23.—

Secret Service agents are investigating the disappearance of three packets of correspondence directed to the Belgian Ambassador at Washington, which officers of the steamship Nervic reported stolen from its strong box. The papers are believed to have been stolen by German agents.

Announcement of the merger of the Merchants National Bank of Baltimore and the National Bank of Commerce, with combined resources of more than \$2,000,000, was made yesterday. Thomas Hildt of New York, formerly of this city, was elected President.

\$5,000 SUIT OVER A BEAN.

Plaintiffs Lost One Action—Failed
to Prove Who Owned It.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 23.—Ownership of a bean of the ordinary garden variety to-day furnished the basis of a \$5,000 law suit in the Assizes Court here.

The suit was brought by William and Isabella Gilbert against A. McDougall for compensation for injuries suffered by Mrs. Gilbert when she slipped on the bean in front of the defendant's stall in a vegetable market nearly a year ago.

The plaintiffs lost the case in lower court because of lack of evidence that McDougall owned the bean.

STEVENS TOLD WIFE THERE WAS NO WILL, SHE ANNOUNCES

"Want Everything to Go to
Family—to You," Recluse Is
Reported as Saying.

SEARCH SHIFTS TO N. J.

His New York Office and Hall
Room in Hoboken Searched
From Top to Bottom.

C. Amory Stevens, millionaire recluse of Broad Street, since whose death March 30 there has been a thorough search for a possible will, told his wife a year ago when he was ill in Trinity Hospital, according to an intimate friend of the family, that he had made no will.

"I want everything to go to my family," Mr. Stevens is quoted as saying. "All my personal property, in fact everything I have, goes to you. You will have to look out for lawyers and doctors and never put anything in their power."

Mr. Stevens, according to this friend, practiced this and never made an entire confidant of any one member of the legal profession. He employed five lawyers so none of them would know all his business affairs.

He was a man who was slow to take any action that might prove final, the friend continued, and always delayed the performance of important business. He expected to live until he was ninety-five and planned once to retire before then and travel around the world with his daughter. These thoughts, the friend went on, and the fact that prior to his death he was engaged on an invention which he expected to revolutionize mining and for which he refused an offer of \$60,000, it is believed, caused him to delay making a will, if he ever intended making one.

His eccentricity, it was said, followed two operations he underwent twelve years ago. He became nervous, sometimes irritable and at times easily alarmed about his health. Lawyers then advised Mrs. Stevens to ask her husband to make a will, but she refused because she feared the suggestion would have harmful effects.

Mr. Stevens' estate, according to this friend, was in such a condition that his family hardly considered it necessary for him to make a will. Although its value has been variously estimated from \$1,000,000 to \$15,000,000, it is composed largely of undeveloped and unproductive mines and real estate and little valuable personal property on which a legatee could realize anything immediately.

Mr. Stevens remained in retirement to-day at his home, No. 8765 Bay 27th Street, Bensonhurst. Search for the will shifted to New Jersey, owing to the declaration of Mr. Stevens' physician that the millionaire told him he had made one.

The dingy office at No. 33 Broad Street, where Mr. Stevens worked, has been turned upside down. A room he rented it at \$12 a week a year ago, after asking for the cheapest lodgings in the house, was similarly searched.

William R. Fagan, of No. 1 West 30th Street, the father of Richard Fagan, the Dartmouth student who

(Continued on Second Page.)

NICARAGUA QUILTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

South American Government Finds
Expense of Representation
Too Heavy.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 23.—Nicaragua has given up its membership in the League of Nations, this step being due to the expense attaching to the holding of a place in that organization. Announcement that the Government was considering withdrawal was made some time ago.

ELOPING DAUGHTER OF RECLUSE WHOSE WILL IS MISSING



MRS. RICHARD FAGAN.

HAS TWO WOMEN AS WIVES IN ONE FLAT IN BROOKLYN

One Belgian, One French,
They Talk by Knocking
Wood—Ruys Is Arrested.

Antoine Ruys, a Belgian, has been living for several months in a three-room apartment in Brooklyn with two wives, one Belgian and one French, according to officials of the Brooklyn society for the prevention of cruelty to children, at No. 105 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The Belgian wife talks only Flemish. It was said, and the other only French, and they communicate with each other by a system of knocks on wood. Ruys, who is forty-five years old, is an ornamental ironworker at an establishment at Long Island City. He was held in \$1,000 bail in the Fifth Avenue Court, Brooklyn, to-day, on a charge of bigamy, on short affidavits sworn out by Brooklyn police detectives.

On complaints made by neighbors, the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children sent Terence McKiernan, an agent of the society, to investigate. He was accompanied by Mrs. Paula Golnick, their investigator, it was said at the offices of the society to-day.

Ruys was living in Antwerp in 1916, according to the story told by McKiernan, with his wife, Charlotte, forty-five years old, and two daughters, one now thirteen and the other fifteen years old. The Germans ordered Ruys to work for them and he fled to Paris, where he met Mme. Marie Pierre-Labar, a handsome widow of forty-eight. The pair lived together in Paris until January, 1920, when they came to America, according to the story told by the Brooklyn society.

WALDORF RE-SIGNS OSCAR AT \$50,000

Ten-Year Contract, Totalling \$500,000, Makes Tschirky Highest Paid Maitre d'Hotel.

Roy Carruthers, Manager-Director of the Waldorf-Astoria, to-day announced yesterday that he had signed a contract with Oscar for a period of ten years at a fee said to involve almost \$500,000. This makes Oscar the highest paid maitre d'hotel in the world.

Oscar Tschirky joined the Waldorf on its opening night, March 9, 1913. The story of how he rose to fame and wealth through the tips of Wall Street men is too well known for repeating.

BANKERS FAVORED U. S. AS MEDIATOR IN GERMAN DISPUTE

Financiers of Many Nations
Hoped Compromise Might
Be Effected.

ALLIES IGNORED TREATY

Endeavored to Fix Indemnity
Without United States Be-
ing Represented.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Copyright, 1921).—Germany's effort to get the United States to say what amount would be fair and just as a war indemnity was not altogether of German origin, for there is good reason to believe that in countries other than France the banking community has hoped the American Government would be able to find a compromise between the extreme views of France and Germany.

But President Harding and Secretary Hughes turned down the German request for arbitration for an entirely different set of reasons. It is true that the American attitude toward reparations is that the amount first fixed was too much of a burden and destroyed the incentive of the Germans to work hard enough to pay their bills. Yet back of any proposition which introduces American argument or suggestion is the greater factor of American responsibility for the size of the indemnity fixed.

If the United States had agreed to arbitrate, the American Government might have been placed in a position of being morally required to accept German reparations bonds in exchange for some of the Allied debts to the United States. This, American public opinion has evidently looked upon as a makeshift of doubtful value because when the first suggestion about it was made, Washington showed a marked coolness toward that idea as well as any other which would tend to depreciate the value of America's foreign loans.

CABINET FOR REJECTING ANY CANCELLATION PLAN.

The Harding Administration officially terms these loans as "a most valued asset," and at a recent Cabinet Meeting, the decision was unanimous for rejecting any scheme of cancellation either in whole or in part.

Of course, the entire question of debt cancellation has always had a direct bearing on what amounts of money the Allies could collect from Germany, but every effort to transfer British or French obligations to the backs of the Germans who are already overloaded with debt has been officially squelched whether presented to the United States formally or informally through diplomatic or financial channels.

The decision of the Harding Ad-

(Continued on Second Page.)

STILL BLOWS UP, 30 FAMILIES ROUTED

Janitor After Explosion Admits, Po-
lice Say, He Had Home
Brew Plant.

An explosion in the basement of the six-story apartment house, No. 1392 Madison Avenue, near 90th Street, routed the 100 tenants at 5:30 A. M. to-day and most of the thirty families ran to the street.

After firemen had extinguished a small blaze in the apartment of the janitor, Marcel Crikritz, they found what appeared to be the remains of a still for manufacturing liquor.

On their report Policeman Roche of the 104th Street Station, arrested Crikritz, who, they say, admitted a still he was operating blew up. The fire did little damage.

GERMAN NOTE SENT TO U. S. WITH NEW INDEMNITY OFFER; ULTIMATUM ON GOLD FAILS

Berlin Does Not Comply With Al-
lies' Demand, but Offers to Pro-
hibit Export of the Metal Before
Oct. 1—Latest Proposals Submis-
sioned to Party Leaders.

LONDON, April 23.—Germany has sent to Washington a reply to the American note rejecting the role of arbitrator of the reparation question between Germany and the Allies, says a Central News despatch from Berlin. The terms of the note were not divulged up to the time it was despatched at noon to-day, and its contents will not be made known until later in the day.

Leading politicians are declared to have been angry because members of the Cabinet did not consult them before the original communication was sent to the American capital.

According to one report from Berlin, the new proposals include an increase in the cash payments offered, a better plan for reconstruction in France and some form of international credit.

GERMAN CABINET FACING CRISIS ON NOTE TO AMERICA

Foreign Minister Simons At-
tacked Because Leaders
Were Not Consulted.

BERLIN, April 23.—A Cabinet

crisis appears imminent here as a result of the discontent aroused by the Government's failure to consult the Reichstag before asking President Harding to mediate between Germany and the Allies. The position of Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, is particularly imperiled.

The Cabinet Ministers, despite differences of opinion, reached an understanding shortly before midnight, which was presented to the party leaders for approval.

While the details of the agreement were closely guarded, it was learned authoritatively that the proposals will be presented to the United States for transmission to the Allies, in conformity with Secretary Hughes' offer.

That Germany will make better offers in her new proposals was regarded as having been clearly demonstrated in Foreign Minister Simons' speech before the Reichstag yesterday, in which he declared the Government must "go to the extreme limit of what the German people can furnish in the way of reparations."

After approval by the party leaders the counter proposals were to be read in the Reichstag and it was expected they would be made public by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Discussing the American note, Johann von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, declared that "the situation is greatly improved," pointing out that while President Harding had refused to arbitrate the question of reparations he had offered the opportunity of mediation.

"The situation should be solved along economic, not political lines," von Bernstorff said. "America is the only nation in a position to accomplish this. We are lost if politics prevail."

He said he shared the opinion prevailing in certain American and German circles here that mediation will be achieved. In that event, he asserted, France would hardly dare to advance into the Ruhr district in the face of the American suggestion of negotiations.

PARIS, April 23 (Associated Press).—Consideration of the German Government's note to the United States was completed at a meeting of the German Cabinet last night, says a message received here from Berlin. Party leaders later met with Konstantin Fehrenbach, the Chancellor, to hear a report from Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, and to express their opinion on the proposals sent to President Harding. The meeting was secret.

Germany instead of either agreeing or refusing to transfer the gold reserve of the Reichsbank to occupied territory in the Rhineland, as the Allied Reparations Commission had demanded, has offered to agree not to export or permit the exportation of gold from Germany before Oct. 1 next.

Germany's note in reply to the Reparations Commission, delivered to the commission to-day, in which this offer is tendered, says her proffered agreement would adequately protect the Allies, who had demanded the transfer "because the second paragraph of Article 248 of the Treaty of Versailles, prohibiting the exportation of gold, becomes inoperative May 1."

The note was signed by Dr. von Gertzen, for the War Burdens Commission. It pointed out that the removal of the Reichsbank's gold would act further to depreciate German exchange, and furthermore that the gold reserve was not directly under the control of the Ministry of Finance, but was private property.

The transfer, the note contended, would not serve as a guarantee for reparations payments, as the Commission seemed to think, as the depreciation in exchange growing out of it would result in a general economic weakening of Germany.

LYMPHE, England, April 23 (Associated Press).—Exchanges which have been going on for some weeks between the British and French Foreign Offices relative to what can and should be done to collect reparations from Germany will be continued here late to-day by Prime Minister Lloyd George and Premier Briand. The two statesmen will meet at the villa of Sir Philip Sassoon, where they have held conferences in the past.

The French plan is, broadly, a project for administration and taxing for the benefit of the Allies the Ruhr coal basin and some parts of the Westphalian industrial district of Germany.

The two Premiers were understood to-day to be in agreement as to the general plan to be followed, but it was said they wished to have a complete understanding of what was to be done early in May, if in the interval the German Government does not submit acceptable proposals.

A new German proposal is expected